

## SENATE PASSES STATEHOOD BILL

Indian Territory and Oklahoma  
To Come in as One State, New  
Mexico as Another.

### ARIZONA WAS ELIMINATED.

On Senator Kearns' Amendment the  
Arizona Strip Comes to  
Utah.

Washington, Feb. 7.—After a continuous session of nine hours the senate at 8:45 tonight passed the joint statehood bill. As passed the bill provides for the admission of the states of Oklahoma, to be comprised of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and New Mexico, according to the present boundaries, with Arizona eliminated.

The long session was characterized by many surprises. Beginning promptly upon the convening at 12 o'clock, the senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the committee on territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of those taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian territory for the next ten years, and this was displaced with a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger, which extended the amendment to the entire state for a period of twenty-one years, and this was adopted.

The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment providing for a separate vote by each of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the constitution to be adopted by the proposed state of Arizona. This provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill when Mr. Bard presented his amendment, which had been originally offered by Mr. Patterson and which provided for the admission of New Mexico as a state without the addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceedings of importance revolved. It was at first adopted by the close vote of 42 to 40. This vote was taken while the senate was sitting in committee of the whole and was reversed in the senate proper by the vote of 35 to 38.

Subsequently the senate decided by a vote of 33 to 38 to entirely eliminate New Mexico and Arizona from the bill, and this result had hardly been announced when Mr. Bard, in slightly changed form, renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state, and this time the amendment prevailed by the vote of 40 to 28. One of the affirmative votes was cast by Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote. He was prompt in making the motion as soon as the result was announced, but the motion was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 38. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a state of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the bill was passed.

The defeat of the amendment in the senate after it had been adopted in committee of the whole gave rise to some interesting incidents. Mr. Bailey intimated that there had been a trade regarding the adoption of an amendment adding a portion of Arizona to Utah.

The "Mormon" question also received an airing during the day. While the provision for the separate admission of New Mexico was under consideration Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, announced his opposition to the bill and stated it was due to the practice of polygamy in that territory to such an extent that he considered it unwise to take the admission of a state from the federal authorities. Mr. Dubois, Mr. McComas and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, referred to the question of polygamy and to the revelations before the committee. The bill originated in the house and will go to conference.

**DEBATE IN DETAIL.**  
Washington, Feb. 7.—Under the agreement previously reached, the senate entered upon the consideration of the amendment to the joint statehood bill immediately after convening at noon today. That agreement provided that the entire day's debate be given to the consideration of the amendments to the bill under the 10 minute rule, and that a vote shall be taken upon all the amendments and upon the bill itself prior to the adjournment of the day's session.

The first amendment considered prohibits the sale of liquor in the Indian Territory for 10 years. Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment to the committee's provision making the time 21 years and extending its operation to the entire state.

The amendment was debated by several members.

## Your Heart.

When Your Heart  
Fails to Pump Your  
Blood, Trouble  
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Have you heart trouble?

You have, if you find it hard to breathe after walking up stairs, exercising, etc. If you have pain in your left side, in chest, back or shoulder. If you suffer from cold extremities, pale face, blue lips, dry cough, swollen ankles.

If you have fainting spells, breast pang, palpitation, redness of the face, discomfort in sleeping on one side.

The only scientific treatment for this whole train of troubles is Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is the prescription of a famous specialist, whose great success in treating obstinate nervous heart disease has made his name pre-eminent in the medical and scientific world.

The medicine will cure you. We know it. We want you to prove it. If first bottle does not benefit, your druggist will give you back your money.

"I have for several years suffered at times with heart trouble. I got no rest at night. I could not sleep on my side, and had to sit up on the side of the bed lots of times to get breath. Three of my brothers have died of heart trouble, and I thought I was going the same way, but about two and a half years ago I got a pamphlet about Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and thought I would try a few bottles. After using three I recovered, and have had better health since then than before for several years. I can heartily recommend them for heart trouble."—REV. JERRY HUNT, Pastor Baptist Church, Hunt, Kans.

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oral senators, including Messrs. Gallinger, McClure, Stone, Carmack, Morgan and Clay. Mr. Stone advocated it as an interference with the state rights and Mr. Morgan said he would favor it if domestic wines could be expected.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Spooner spoke in support of the substitute and Messrs. Bailey, Bacon, Heyburn, Foraker and Mulvey against it. The opposition was based on the ground that the provision contemplated an interference with the police powers of a state.

The substitute was carried by a vote of 55 to 20. There was no division on party lines on the vote.

**GALLINGER AMENDMENT.**

The text of the Gallinger amendment, applying to the entire state of Oklahoma, is as follows:

"The manufacture, sale, barter, or giving away of intoxicating liquors within this state is hereby prohibited for a period of 21 years after the date of admission of this state into the Union and thereafter until the people of this state shall otherwise provide by amendment of this constitution in the manner prescribed herein. Any person who shall manufacture, sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquors of any kind, including beer, ale and wine, contrary to the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 100 days and by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense; and upon the admission of this state into the Union, the provision of this section shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of this state."

**SURPRISE BY FORAKER.**

Then came the first surprise in connection with the proceeding. This was the adoption of the amendment suggested by Mr. Foraker, providing for the submission of the constitution of the proposed state of Arizona to the voters of the present territory of Arizona and the territory of New Mexico separately.

Mr. Beveridge had suggested that the committee amendments should be passed upon in order to perfect the bill when Mr. Foraker secured recognition to formally propose his amendment. This had for weeks been considered a crucial amendment, and surprise was depicted on many faces when it was permitted to go to a vote without a suggestion from any senator. The surprise was no less when the supporters of the committee bill failed to demand a division on the vote.

Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, sat in his customary seat on the front row on the Republican side, but made no sign. The result created a ripple of excitement throughout the senate chamber, and when it subsided Mr. Beveridge, on behalf of the committee, indicated the purpose of accepting several amendments suggested by Mr. Long. One of these prescribes the proportion of the public lands to be donated to the benefit of the higher institutions of learning in the proposed state of Oklahoma. Mr. Long's amendment then was formally accepted.

The amendment suggested by Mr. Long, increasing the donation to the Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college from 150,000 acres to 250,000 acres was agreed to.

Mr. Bailey spoke in opposition to the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

He said that if Texas had had sufficient population in the beginning it would in all probability have been divided into five states.

Mr. Carmack offered an amendment eliminating the provision in the bill eliminating the provision in the constitution by the state of Oklahoma, many of the provisions of which shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The amendment was agreed to on a viva voce vote.

**BARD'S AMENDMENT.**

Mr. Bard then proposed an amendment providing for the admission of New Mexico as a state in accordance with its present boundaries, the effect being to eliminate Arizona as a part of the proposed state. The amendment was in the language of the amendment formerly suggested by Mr. Patterson, and was offered as a substitute for the provision in the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico as one state.

The reading of the amendment consumed much time and was followed with interest, as was noted by the first time it probably would furnish the first test vote.

Mr. Bard explained the provisions of the amendment and a number of senators spoke for or against it. The amendment was Messrs. Newlands, Heyburn, Bailey, Elkins, Morgan, and among those opposed Messrs. Hopkins and Spooner.

Mr. Spooner declared that it was idle to compare New Mexico with the original states.

"They did not come into the Union; they made the Union. New Mexico is not fit to come into the Union. Her mineral resources are a bagatelle, her agriculture a trifle, her population is not such as to justify admission."

Mr. Elkins, replying, said he had lived in New Mexico for many years and knew the people to be in every way worthy of statehood. He said the Democratic party was keeping its pledges by supporting statehood for New Mexico, while Republicans were violating a pledge three times made.

Mr. Foraker spoke for separate statehood for New Mexico, as did Mr. Teller, both defending it against the Spanish-speaking people of New Mexico, saying that they compared favorably with the rural people in other sections.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Clark of Montana supported the amendment.

**BURROWS OPPOSES.**

Mr. Burrows announced his opposition to the admission of New Mexico and based his antagonism on the revelations concerning "Mormonism" which have been in the case of Senator Spooner before the committee on privileges and elections, of which he is chairman. "I cannot vote for the admission of New Mexico," he said, "because I believe it is the duty of the United States and to lift it into statehood would be to remove the probability of bringing to justice those who are violating the law."

The bill as it stands, he said, recognizes the existence of the crime of polygamy in New Mexico, by prohibiting its practice, admitting that when it becomes a sovereign state it may remove the restriction and nullify it. "This," he said, "brings us face to face with a condition that should alarm the country."

"Does not the senator's objection apply with just as much force to the admission of a state composed of the two territories of Arizona and New Mexico as to the admission of New Mexico alone?" asked Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Burrows admitted that it did, adding: "I will vote against the admission of New Mexico alone or against its admission coupled with Arizona. The condition with reference to polygamy is much worse in Arizona than in New Mexico, and the conditions in both are such as to restrain me from voting

for either. Today polygamy exists in New Mexico; it has been declared to be the breeding ground of that practice. I am in possession of information concerning the conditions in that territory which is absolutely startling. I cannot now enter into particulars, but I do want to call attention to the conditions and I say that in my judgment it would be a fatal mistake to admit either or both territories, and I believe the country at no distant time would see the step if taken. Neither territory should be admitted until this abomination is wiped out."

**DUBOIS' VIEWS.**

Mr. Dubois, who is also a member of the committee on privileges and elections, spoke for the admission of New Mexico, saying that the revelations concerning polygamy made in the Smoot case have been so startling that the national government will take control of the question of polygamy in the states as well as in the territories.

Mr. McComas also spoke of the revelations before the committee, and expressed the opinion that in view of their "far more effective strictures than are now in force against polygamy are necessary." He opposed separate statehood for New Mexico.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut said there was no doubt about the power of Congress to restrict polygamy, "an institution which is," he said, "so inimical to our future."

**A TEST VOTE.**

The vote on the amendment for the separate admission of New Mexico was then taken and it was carried, 42 to 40. It was evident from the outset that the vote would be close, and the progress was followed with deep interest. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Alger, Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, Culbertson, Daniel, Dubois, Elkins, Foraker, Foster of Louisiana, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Kearns, Lattimer, McCrery, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Penrose, Perkins, Simmons, Stewart, Stone, Tallaferro, Teller. Total—42.

Nays—Allen, Allison, Ankeny, Ball, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Clarke of Arkansas, Cullom, Depew, Dick, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dryden, Fairbanks, Foster of Washington, Frye, Fulton, Gamble, Hale, Hopkins, Keane, Kittredge, Lodge, Long, McComas, Millard, Nelson, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Wetmore, Warren. Total—40.

Pettus and Kane and Messrs. Tillman and Hawley were paired on this vote, and Messrs. Aldrich, Burton, Knox and Mitchell were absent and unpaired.

**A SURPRISE.**

The result evidently was a surprise to the advocates of the house bill, and its announcement was followed by many conferences among them on the floor of the senate.

While these were in progress Mr. McCumber proposed, as a substitute for the provision admitting a state composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, an amendment admitting Oklahoma as a state.

Mr. McCumber reported the substitute and Mr. Beveridge made an earnest plea against it, saying that it strikes at the entire measure and deprives the people of Indian Territory of the relief they so much need. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bates spoke for the amendment. It was defeated by a vote of 38 to 42.

Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment that it require a majority of both Oklahoma and Indian Territory to adopt a constitution for the proposed state of Oklahoma. A motion was made to lay the amendment on the table and it was carried.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Dooliver providing for terms of court at Tulsa in an amount of \$100,000 in Oklahoma provided by the bill. Mr. Bailey opposed the amendment on the ground that the senators and representatives of the new state should be permitted to ask Congress to locate the courts. He said, however, that if a session of the court is to be held at Tulsa he had friends he wanted to accommodate at Chickasaw.

Mr. Dooliver suggested an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that nothing in the act admitting Oklahoma shall be construed as prohibiting the establishment of separate white and colored schools.

The proceedings on the bill throughout the day had been in committee of the whole, but at 7:15 the senate resumed its sitting. Mr. Spooner gave notice that he would demand a separate vote on the Bard amendment.

Mr. Spooner gave notice that he would demand a separate vote on the Bard amendment. This notice, under the parliamentary practice of the senate, had the effect of reviving that question, and was raised, taken up and amendments to the provision were declared to be in order.

One of these was offered by Mr. Dubois, and was a reservation by Congress of the right to legislate on the subject of polygamy. It was voted down.

**KEARNS' AMENDMENT.**

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Kearns, providing that all that portion of Arizona north of the Colorado river shall be annexed to Utah. Mr. Beveridge, in behalf of the committee, indicated a willingness to accept the amendment, but the chair asked if the yeas and nays were desired. Several senators indicated a desire to that end, and Mr. Bailey, sitting in his seat, but with voice sufficiently raised to be heard, said: "The yeas and nays."

"Before the trade is consummated we certainly want the yeas and nays."

"The chair did not hear the remark of the senator from Texas," said Mr. Frye, who was presiding.

"The remark was not exactly intended for the ear of the chair," responded Mr. Bailey, "but I will repeat, that before that trade is consummated we should certainly have the yeas and nays."

Mr. Beveridge responded that the provision had been offered early in the session and had been heard. The yeas and nays were ordered and the amendment was accepted, 38 to 42.

**VOTE ON NEW MEXICO.**

The vote was then again taken on the amendment to admit New Mexico to separate statehood. This time the amendment was lost by a tie vote, as follows:

Yeas—Alger, Bailey, Bard, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Burrows, Clapp (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Culbertson, Daniel, Dubois, Elkins, Foraker, Foster (La.), Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Lattimer, McCrery, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Penrose, Perkins, Simmons, Stewart, Stone, Tallaferro, Teller. Total—38.

Nays—Allen, Allison, Ankeny, Ball, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark.), Cullom, Depew, Dick, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dryden, Fairbanks, Foster (Wash.), Frye, Fulton, Gamble, Hale, Hopkins, Keane, Kittredge, Lodge, Long, McComas, Millard, Nelson, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner. Total—38.

Mr. Bacon then offered an amendment.

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In these days when youth is the moving factor—when man has made his mark at thirty-five and is dubbed a "has been" at forty; when business houses pension the man we used to call "middle aged," rather than allow his lagging influence to intrude upon the modern commercial rush—a bald head is a serious handicap.

In the social world it is equally bad for a man, while for a woman—it is fatal. Few people can afford a bald head. Even those who can—those who are fixed socially, financially and matrimonially—have no wish to do so. But afford it or not, thousands of us are bald, either partially or wholly.

What caused baldness—whether an inherited tendency; whether through undue mental effort, sickness, dandruff or other scalp disease—makes no difference. What we want is HAIR.

Millions of dollars have been spent in vain efforts to grow hair on bald heads. Other millions have been spent in an effort to restore faded gray hair to its natural shade, and still others to banish dandruff. And still dandruff declined to disappear; hair refused to grow; lost tints of brown, blonde and auburn failed to return.

All this, however, is of the past. Failures have given place to success. A real hair tonic has at last been found.

REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC is a positive cure for all hair and scalp troubles. It is not sticky or gummy, will not thicken on hair, does not become rancid, has no disagreeable odor. It is clean, agreeable and pleasant to use.

### REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC

Cures all cases of dandruff, falling hair, irritation of the scalp, baldness, premature fading, scanty growth, and all those annoying affections of the scalp which scientists have found to be due to the presence of microbes. REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC restores the hair by first killing the microbes, by supplying a nutritive food element upon which the injured hairs may feed and regain health and strength by cleaning the scalp and strengthening the hair follicles. It assists nature to restore the color by making the hair healthy and enabling it to draw its own coloring matter from the pigment glands in the scalp. It is not a dye.

Remember that dandruff is proof positive that microbes are at work on the roots of your hair. Then is the time to buy a bottle of REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC and begin treatment. Don't wait until you are bald.

### "GREATLY ADDS TO BEAUTY."

"I can most highly recommend REXALL '93' Hair Tonic as the best of preparations for the preservation of the hair and the promotion of its healthy growth. It not only preserves the hair and stops it from falling, but it gives it a gloss and sweetness which greatly adds to its beauty. Every woman should use REXALL '93' Hair Tonic as a dressing to the hair if she desires to keep her hair in the best condition."

—Mrs. J. C. HALL, Palmyra, N. Y.

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Before placing REXALL "93" HAIR TONIC on the market we realized that we had a formula of exceptional value, and yet we determined to give it a thorough trial before we offered it as a Rexall preparation. We therefore wrote to one hundred druggists in as many cities, asking the name of one customer who suffered from a disease of the hair and scalp. To each of these customers we sent three bottles of the hair tonic and asked them to try it and report upon it.

THE RESULT: Five reported no answer, two reported adversely and

NINETY-THREE sent enthusiastic reports of the remedy and gave details of the splendid effect in each individual case.

We therefore selected "NINETY-THREE" HAIR TONIC as the name of this preparation, which we believe to be the best. Could any other name be so significant of merit? Any test have been more fair? Any results more encouraging?

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ment eliminating Arizona and New Mexico entirely from the bill. The amendment was adopted—38 to 40.

Mr. Bard then, in slightly different form, renewed his motion to admit New Mexico as a separate state, and the motion prevailed—40 to 37—as follows: Yeas—Alger, Bailey, Bard, Bates, Berry, Beveridge, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Culbertson, Daniel, Dubois, Elkins, Foraker, Foster (La.), Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Lattimer, McCrery, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Morgan, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Penrose, Perkins, Simmons, Stewart, Stone, Tallaferro, Teller. Total, 40.

Nays—Allen, Allison, Ankeny, Ball, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clark (Ark.), Depew, Dick, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dryden, Fairbanks, Foster (Wash.), Frye, Fulton, Gamble, Hale, Hopkins, Keane, Kittredge, Lodge, Long, McComas, Millard, Nelson, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner. Total, 37.

One of the affirmative votes was cast by Beveridge. He had originally on

this call voted in the negative, but, seeing that he was defeated, he changed his vote in order to be in position to move to reconsider the vote, which he did when the vote was announced. He spoke in support of his motion.

Mr. Foraker moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, and that motion prevailed—39 to 38—the only change from the previous vote being that of Mr. Beveridge, who voted in the negative.

This was the last roll call. The bill, as amended, then was passed, without division, and, on motion of Mr. Foraker, the senate, at 8:05, adjourned.

**ARIZONA IS SATISFIED.**

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 7.—The action of the senate with respect to statehood was not definitely learned here until late this evening, when the news spread quickly. There is much enthusiasm and satisfaction is expressed. The opinion is generally expressed that Arizona's chances for admission have been greatly improved by the favorable action as to New Mexico and that the territory will be admitted by the Fifty-ninth Congress.

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Surely there will be enough cold weather the remainder of this winter.

To justify your purchase of one of these Overcoats At the extremely low price it will cost.

And, think of having a practically new coat to begin next season with.

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